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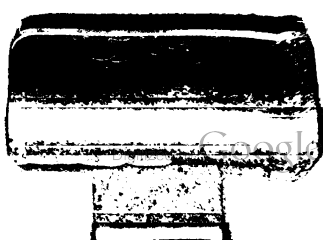
MAR 4 1908

ALABAMA
PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION.



PROCEEDINGS

1898.



PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—

Seventeenth - Annual - Meeting

—OF THE—

Alabama Pharmaceutical Association,

—HELD AT—

TUSCALOOSA,

MAY 17TH AND 18TH, 1898.

MOBILE:
W. J. PATTERSON, PRINT.
1898.

Officers and Committees, 1898-99.

PRESIDENT :

W. E. Bingham, - - - - - Tuscaloosa

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

1st, Frank E. Nabers, - - - - - Birmingham

2d, J. G. Dunn, - - - - - Mobile

SECRETARY :

Philip C. Candidus, - - - - - Mobile

TREASURER :

E. E. Elam, - - - - - Anniston

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

John L. Parker, A. R. Williams, J. W. Milner

COMMITTEE ON QUERIES :

G. B. McVay, W. A. Collier, A. W. Cawthon

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION :

W. F. Dent, W. E. Bingham, G. W. Bains

COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATION :

Prof. E. R. Miller, Prof. B. B. Ross, Amzi Godden

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS :

J. W. Hollan, T. W. Peagler, F. F. Ravenscroft

DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION :

S. P. Watson, P. C. Candidus, W. F. Dent,
E. P. Galt, G. W. Bains.

DELEGATES TO THE WHOLESALE DRUGGIST'S ASSOCIATION :

E. E. Elam, F. E. Nabers, Albert E. Brown

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP :

J. G. Dunn, W. B. Hines, H. Osborn,
A. R. Moody, J. W. Barger.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENTS :

P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1881-82
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1882-83
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1883-84
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1884-85
A. L. Stollenwerck.....	Birmingham.....	1885-86
A. L. Stollenwerck.....	Birmingham.....	1886-87
J. B. Collier.....	Opelika.....	1887-88
J. B. Collier.....	Opelika.....	1888-89
G. W. Bains.....	Birmingham.....	1889-90
W. F. Punch.....	Mobile.....	1890-91
J. D. Humphrey.....	Huntsville.....	1891-92
Moseley F. Tucker.....	Mobile.....	1892-93
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1893-94
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1894-95
W. F. Dent.....	Montgomery.....	1895-96
W. F. Dent.....	Montgomery.....	1896-97
W. E. Bingham.....	Tuscaloosa.....	1897-98
W. E. Bingham.....	Tuscaloosa.....	1898-99

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS :

J. L. Davis.....	Birmingham.....	1881-82
L. T. Bradfield.....	Uniontown.....	1882-83
A. W. Cawthon.....	Selma.....	1883-84
J. B. Collier.....	Opelika.....	1884-85
J. B. Collier.....	Opelika.....	1885-86
J. B. Collier.....	Opelika.....	1886-87
Amzi Godden.....	Birmingham.....	1887-88
G. W. Bains.....	Birmingham.....	1888-89
W. F. Punch.....	Mobile.....	1889-90
M. M. Stone.....	Birmingham.....	1890-91
M. F. Tucker.....	Mobile.....	1891-92
W. F. Dent.....	Montgomery.....	1892-93
Albert E. Brown.....	Mobile.....	1893-94
J. L. Wikle.....	Anniston.....	1894-95
C. B. Goldthwaite.....	Troy.....	1895-96
W. E. Bingham.....	Tuscaloosa.....	1896-97
T. W. Peagler.....	Greenville.....	1897-98
Frank E. Nabers.....	Birmingham.....	1898-99

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS :

C. Stollenwerck.....	Greensboro.....	1881-82
J. B. Collier.....	Opelika.....	1882-83
C. C. Heidt.....	Selma.....	1883-84

A. L. Stollenwerck.....	Birmingham.....	1884-85
J. L. Wikle.....	Anniston.....	1885-86
J. L. Wikle.....	Anniston.....	1886-87
J. W. Hollan....	Troy.....	1887-88
S. E. Winnemore.....	Benton.....	1888-89
Joseph Milner.....	Florence.....	1889-90
Wm. G. Hurd.....	Pratt Mines.....	1890-91
W. E. Bingham.....	Tuscaloosa.....	1891-92
C. B. Goldthwaite.....	Troy.....	1892-93
J. W. Hughes.....	Birmingham.....	1893-94
J. G. Dunn.....	Mobile.....	1894-95
W. E. Bingham.....	Tuscaloosa.....	1895-96
W. W. Williams.....	Opelika.....	1896-97
W. H. Lloyd.....	Pineapple.....	1897-98
J. G. Dunn.....	Mobile.....	1898-99

SECRETARIES :

S. W. Gillespie.....	Birmingham.....	1881-82
S. W. Gillespie.....	Birmingham.....	1882-83
M. M. Stone.....	Selma.....	1883-84
M. M. Stone.....	Montgomery.....	1884-85
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1885-86
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1886-87
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1887-88
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1888-89
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1889-90
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1890-91
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1891-92
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1892-93
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1893-94
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1894-95
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1895-96
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1896-97
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1897-98
P. C. Candidus.....	Mobile.....	1898-99

TREASURERS :

E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1881-82
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1882-83
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1883-84
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1884-85
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1885-86
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1886-87
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1887-88
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1888-89
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1889-90
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1890-91

E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1891-92
E. P. Galt.....	Selma.....	1892-93
E. B. Norton.....	Birmingham....	1893-94
E. E. Elam.....	Anniston.....	1894-95
E. E. Elam.....	Anniston.....	1895-96
E. E. Elam.....	Anniston.....	1896-97
E. E. Elam.....	Anniston.....	1897-98
E. E. Elam.....	Anniston.....	1898-99

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST SESSION.

TUSCALOOSA, May 17th, 1898.

The meeting was called to order by President W. E. Bingham at 11 o'clock A. M.

Rev. D. Clay Lilly, of the Presbyterian church, offered up an excellent prayer to Almighty God to protect the members of this Association from all harm and give them wisdom in their deliberations.

Judge Cochran was then introduced on behalf of the absent Mayor, and delivered the following address of welcome :

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pharmaceutical Association of the State of Alabama, and the Lady who graces your meeting with her kindly presence :

In the absence of our Mayor, Hon. W. C. Jemison, I have been selected on behalf of the board of Mayor and Aldermen to extend to you a most cordial welcome to our city. All of our citizens join with me in wishing that your stay here may be long remembered with pleasure and satisfaction by you all. In you we recognize a body of earnest,

conscientious men, who have come together in our midst for the common good, and we delight to do you honor.

Tuscaloosa is an historic city and has figured largely in the early history of our beloved state, on account of the natural advantages and varied attractions surrounding its locality, even the Indian tribes of olden times made this their favorite place of rendezvous, and enjoyed the healthful climate and delicious waters which gush forth in abundance from our never failing springs, and the medicine man in his lonely wigwam distilled his wondrous remedies for all the ills of his tribe, from the herbs and roots which were found in the virgin forests which then covered all the land, and extracted sweet perfumes from the wild flowers which grew on every hand; and in those distant days the tribal medicine man exercised a wonderful influence over his people both for good and evil, and even at times overshadowing all other power in his tribes in peace and in war. In all nations and since beginning of time the medicine men have been looked upon with a degree of wonder and respect, and their influence has gradually grown as civilization advanced until at this time they hold a high place in the world of science.

They have learned to prepare their drugs in such palatable form that the most nauseating dose now goes down with a sweet farewell of a sugar plum. Mankind is deeply indebted to your profession for many valuable discoveries and preparations which now serve to save the lives of thousands and soothe the pains and distress of the sick and dying; to you is entrusted the compounding of the powder and the pill prescribed by the physician for the sick and suffering; and in your laboratory, surrounded by hundreds of bottles and jars, containing medicines ranging from the purest and simplest distilled water to the most deadly poison known to scientists, you must select from these receptacles the ingredients indicated by the doctors hieroglyphics. And right here the life of the patient is in your keeping, for the mistaking of morphine for quinine or other similar substitutions might be instantly fatal to him; and your mistake would be buried where discovery would be improbable. I mention this not because such mistakes are frequent or have ever happened in the knowledge of any of us, but to demonstrate the imperative importance of educated, painstaking and responsible druggists. Your organization in Alabama is on this line, and we all feel safer for ourselves and our families, when we see learned and conscientious pharmacists banded together in a State Brotherhood and meeting right here in our city with a fixed determination

to force from the prescription case ignorant, unskillful and untaught compounders of drugs. The law makers of our State have in the past and will in the future, lend you a ready and helping hand to exclude from the drug store, and the preparation of medicine, men who are unqualified to be trusted with such an important and dangerous work ; for there is nothing more dangerous to human life than a careless or ignorant druggist.

Your President and our distinguished citizen, Dr. W. E. Bingham, is a high type of a competent and conscientious pharmacist, and you reflect honor upon us in conferring the well merited honor upon him.

In turning over the keys of the city to you I will ask that you will make a visit of inspection to the following public institutions, which I can safely say stand foremost in their respective lines in the South, if not in America ; The Alabama Bryce Insane Hospital, with Dr. Jas. T. Searcy, a native Tuscaloosian, and a scientist of noted ability in medicine and the special branches of that science connected with his line of duty ; the University of Alabama, under Dr. Jas. K. Powers and his able corps of professors, all of whom rank high in their respective branches; the two splendid Female Colleges, presided over by gentlemen of high standing and literary attainments ; the Verner Military Institute for boys and young men, presided over by Professor Wm. H. Verner, one of the foremost educators of the South ; the Free Public Schools of the city, under the supervision of Professor J. H. Foster, who has made a great success as a teacher and superintendent of our graded schools.

I now extend to you a most cordial welcome to our beautiful city with the hope that your session may be one of unusual interest and pleasure.

Mr. Frank E. Nabers responded on the part of the Association in a few well chosen remarks, accepting the hospitality of the city and everything else.

On motion the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

The President then called Mr. Elam to the chair and delivered his address.

To the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association :

Gentlemen :

It is with a great degree of pleasure and no small amount of pride that I, both as president of this association

and as a citizen of Tuscaloosa, bid you welcome to our fair and growing city—the City of Oaks—the Bride of the Black Warrior; and submit to you, according to our custom, the annual report of our president. In the first place, I wish to express to you my deep sense of appreciation that I feel in presiding over this body of distinguished citizens of a great commonwealth, and while at first I felt naught but satisfaction at this mark of your esteem, I have been taught to realize the responsibility of the trust and with it my incompetency to faithfully discharge the duties which the honors of the office bring, if viewed in its proper light. We have met here to-day in our seventeenth annual session. Just eight years ago we had the pleasure of entertaining this association, and we feel honored in again having you within our gates. We have come together for mutual improvement and social intercourse. The druggist, wedded to his profession with long hours and a monotony of routine work, is so apt to forget the social part of his nature, and alas, many forget this method of improvement which has been a help to every druggist in the State for seventeen years. It is well that we are called together once a year, if for no other purpose than to get better acquainted, in order that we may the better co-operate in accomplishing the many important objects for which our association exists. We have these annual meetings to stimulate the aspirations and to promote the interests of every druggist in Alabama, though some of them, yea, the majority of them, seem dead to the truth of this assertion and are conspicuous by their absence. I have heard druggists of this State ask what benefit this association was to them. I venture the assertion that any druggist who asks this question, does very little if anything towards making this association useful to himself or any one else, or even thinks of formulating any plan to mitigate the ills with which we as druggists must contend, or even stop to reflect what a great benefit this association has been to him in spite of himself, his indifference and apathy. There is no greater truth than in the trite saying, “In unity there is strength,” and what we as an association have already accomplished towards elevating pharmacy and towards legislation in protecting the public against charlatanism and incompetency, is now conceded to be wise and healthful, and while we have had the support of only a small per cent. of the druggists of the State, every druggist in the State has been directly *materially* benefitted by this organization; and by constant and increasing labor we expect to build around this nucleus until we elevate our association so that

it will hold among its membership every druggist of any ambition or consequence in the State.

This association owes a debt of gratitude, yea, the druggists of the State are deeply indebted for their prosperity to the veteran workers of this association, to Can- didus, Stollenwerk, Chas. A. Mohr, Galt, and others who were among the charter members of this organi- zation, and who have labored against obstacles well nigh insurmountable, and who stood for the first few years almost alone and battled against the prejudices of many of the druggists of the State, and are now to some extent, at least, seeing the fruition of their earnest and un- tiring zeal and work for the elevation of pharmacy in the State. Other departments of literature, science and art are coming to the front, and why not pharmacy? We have intelligence, we ought to have the pride and aspiration, and by a continuous, untiring effort we can and will place pharmacy high up alongside its sister science, medicine, which has made such rapid strides in our State in a few years of earnest and united efforts. Some people, I know, look on this association as a body bound together for mutual protection by State laws, and while we concede that we have co-operated in this matter until our statutes are such that no one but competent persons shall com- pound medicines, is this fact not a great safeguard to the public? The legislation that we have had enacted is a mutual protection to the pharmacist and to the public health and we can truthfully say the life of the people, for the life and health of the people are as much in the hands of the druggist as the physician, and these two noble pro- fessions should go hand in hand towards the highest possi- ble standard of excellence.

No new developments or changes of importance have occurred since our last meeting. The legislature has not been in session, therefore I have nothing to report by way of legal enactments or changes, and have no suggestions or recommendations to offer other than to see to it that we make no retrograde move in pharmacy laws by way of repeals of present statutes; but to strengthen those now in existence and throw our influence towards the enforcement of present laws, both for our own protection and for the protection of the people.

Our legislative committee should be alert to have that part of the law (Sec. 5) repealed that allows physicians to open and conduct the drug business without registration, for it is a poor rule that will not work both ways; and no druggist under existing statutes can practice medicine or

surgery in the State without first being registered, and a rigid examination generally precedes the registration. Our membership should do all in their power during the approaching session of the legislature by interviewing their representatives and by communications to them to bring this important amendment before that body and to pilot it through to a successful issue. Our Board of Pharmacy, no doubt, will let you know by a detailed report the result of their year's work, which will doubtless meet with your approbation. Our efficient secretary and treasurer, I feel sure, are ready to render a strict and satisfactory account of their stewardship. As president of this association I have had the honor of receiving, complimentary, the Preceptor, as a system of home study on pharmacy, edited by C. S. Hallberg, of Chicago, which I find quite concise; helpful and worthy of study, not only by beginners but by those who are veterans in the drug business, and I recommend it to many who, for reasons, cannot attend a college of pharmacy, or who desire a thoroughly practical course in pharmacy. I have received a letter and copy of a report on Revision of the Pharmacy Laws from J. H. Beal, chairman of committee, calling attention to a proposed general pharmacy law to be enacted by the several States, that is to be introduced and discussed at the forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Baltimore, August 29th. This report is accompanied with the request that this important matter be brought up before the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, and requesting a thorough consideration of the propositions contained in the report and that an early report of the conclusions reached by this association be transmitted to the chairman of the special committee. I recommend that this report receive such a share of time and attention of this association as its importance demands. It may not be out of place for me to refer to the American Pharmaceutical Association and the great benefit it is to the druggists of this country. It probably does not behoove one who does not belong to this association to urge every member to join it, and I acknowledge a neglect of duty and privilege in not sooner becoming a member, and expect to lose no time in sending in my petition for membership for I realize that the druggists of the United States are indebted to this association for much practical information, among which is the National Formulary, whose preparations are or should be in use by every druggist, thus greatly diminishing the use of secret pharmaceuticals and swelling the profits and reputation of the druggist correspondingly;

besides every member secures a copy of the Annual Proceedings, which is full of useful and practical information, and I hope that Alabama will show a larger membership this year in the American Pharmaceutical Association than in former years. I learn with sincere regret that since our last meeting, and very recently, cutting on prices has been inaugurated in some places, notably Birmingham, where for years the greatest degree of good will and unity has existed among the druggists. Can this be the sad result of laxity in their loyalty to the State Association, as has been evinced in the last two or three years by the absence of the Birmingham druggists from our annual meetings? I have been reliably informed that one of the largest daily papers in Birmingham is a party to the cutting and advertises the cut rate prices at low rates of a certain cut rate store, hoping thereby to secure similar advertising of other druggists.

It is with pleasure that I am informed that the majority of the druggists of the city are standing together to stamp out this unprofessional practice, which makes the druggists' do business without profit, renders education in pharmacy unnecessary and reduces him to the level of a mere vendor in an unprofitable investment, and finally, if persisted in, reduces him to poverty and places his stock in the hands of the sheriff. When a great morning paper for the sake of a few dollars causes such a disruption among druggists who were on such friendly terms and who in a measure, were the supporters and friends of this paper, which paper openly announces that the object of this cut-rate advertising was to get similar advertising and thus increase their revenue, such a paper deserves the merited rebuke of all legitimate druggists and no doubt has the condemnation of all true citizens. Let the druggists of this state remember the "*Age Herald*" which I learn began this drug war, and leave off its patronage in every way possible. Surely this state of affairs cannot last long for some of the rates advertised are less than cost, and no line of business can exist long without a profit, and we hope to see the mantle of peace and good will spread over the druggists of our sister city, and full legitimate prices again restored.

In conclusion, I again thank you for honors conferred and wish you a prosperous and harmonious session, intermingling its labors with the pleasures proffered by our beautiful city, with the smiles and graces of Tuscaloosa's fair and bewitching women who stand ready to vie with each other in making your stay among us one round of pleasure and enjoyment, and in the future, when your minds re-

vert to this meeting may it be with as much pleasure as in your Ninth Annual meeting in this city, which still lingers in sweet visions of the beautiful girls with "mortar board" caps.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 17th, 1898.

On motion, Mr. Elam appointed Messrs. Watson, Nabers and Moody a committee on the address.

On motion, a separate committee was appointed to consider the influence of the Age-Herald in starting cut rate amongst the druggists at Birmingham,—W. E. Bingham, Bains and Dunn.

The following invitations were received and accepted, with thanks: From the State University to visit their institution and laboratories; from the Tuscaloosa Club to accept their hospitalities, etc; from the Central Female College to witness the commencement exercises; and from the State Hospital for the Insane to visit that institution.

Mr. Bingham, on behalf of the local committee on entertainments, stated that to-morrow afternoon an excursion up the river and through the locks would take place, and invited the members to be present. No further business appearing, on motion adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

SECOND SESSION.

The president called the association to order at the appointed time.

The reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.

The following applicants for membership were duly elected:—Gordon McGilvary, Selma; William A. Trueblood, Sigmund H. Bauer and John W. Rutherford, Mobile; Sidney J. Cannon, Fayette; E. C. Boykin, Brewton; Harvey E. Baker, North Port; Timothy C. Bailey and Eugene A. Smith, Demopolis; H. Osborn, Columbus, Miss.; Robert L. Newman, Tuscaloosa.

The secretary made the following report :

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TUSCALOOSA, May 17, 1898.

To the Officers and members of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association :

Your secretary begs leave to make the following report:

There are on our roll 175 members, but several were dropped through mistake and the number ought to be and is 181. This is a decrease from last year of 11. There is no excuse for this. I ascribe it to carelessness of the members. The dues are certainly very low and every druggist of Alabama who has any self respect ought to belong to this association. In union there is strength, and together we *can* down the innovations of the cutters thereby earning an honest living and supporting those dependent upon us.

I regret to report the death of one of our members, Mr. Ed. C. Ray. who died in New Orleans last year from yellow fever. Mr. Ray was for many years a commercial tourist for McKesson & Robbins, then for awhile with Van Antwerp & Son, of Mobile, and for several years with the wholesale drug house of Brunswig, New Orleans. Ed. was loved by every one who knew him. He left a widow and several children.

I have received the following journals:—American Druggist, Western Druggist, Meyer Bros. Druggist, the latter edited by my friend Prof. H. M. Whelpley, the great worker for the interests of the *American* and all the other pharmaceutical associations of this country, the Pharmaceutical Era, the Registered Pharmacist, the Rocky Mountain Druggist, Montreal Journal of Pharmacy, Drug and Oil Reporter, the Report of the Alumni of the Colleges of Pharmacy of Philadelphia and New York; and the National Druggist.

The druggists of Alabama should subscribe to several of these, because the information they gain from them will certainly pay for that small outlay.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the different State Pharmaceutical Associations. These will be sent to the pharmaceutical department of the Auburn College.

I have to complain about the carelessness of the mem-

bers in not notifying the secretary when they change their places of abode.

P. C. CANDIDUS, Secretary.

On motion this report was received and filed.

The treasurer reported the following:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TUSCALOOSA, May 17, 1898.

To the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association:

As treasurer I beg leave to make the following report:

AMOUNTS RECEIVED.

May 12th, 1897.	Cash balance.	\$282.01
" 14th, "	From P. C. Candidus.....	55.00
" " "	From Dues and Certificates.....	34.00
" 31st, "	" " " "	8.00
Aug. 21st, "	" " " "	10.00
" 16th, "	" " " "	14.00
Total		\$403.01

AMOUNTS PAID OUT.

May 14th, 1897.	Bills, P. C. Candidus.....	\$ 29.15
" " "	Patterson & Hawes.....	12.50
" " "	Refunded to G. W. Bains.....	4.00
" 27th, "	Stenographer.....	20.00
" 28th, "	Stamps.....	2.00
Aug. 25th, "	Printing, Patterson & Hawes.....	72.50
Mar. 3d, "	Stamps.....	3.00
" " "	Envelopes50
" 6th, "	Stamps.....	2.00
Total		\$145.65
Cash balance.....		\$257.36

E. E. ELAM, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Executive Committee made no report.

Dr. Dunn, on membership, was complimented on his work and the thanks of the association voted him.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing twelve months was held when the following were elected :

President—W. E. Bingham.

First Vice President—Frank E. Nabers.

Second Vice President—J. G. Dunn.

Secretary—Philip C. Candidus.

Treasurer—E. E. Elam.

Executive Committee—John Lake Parker, A. R. Williams, Jas. W. Milner.

Committee on Queries—G. B. McVay, W. A. Collier, A. W. Cawthon.

Committee on Legislation—W. F. Dent, W. E. Bingham, G. W. Baines.

Committee on Adulteration—Prof. E. R. Miller, Prof. B. B. Ross, Amzi Godden.

Committee on Commercial Interests—J. W. Hollan, T. W. Peagler, F. F. Ravenscroft.

Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association—S. P. Watson, P. C. Candidus, W. F. Dent, E. P. Galt and Charles C. Goldthwaite.

Delegates to the N. W. Druggists' Association—E. E. Elam, F. E. Nabers, A. E. Brown.

Committee on Membership—J. G. Dunn, W. B. Hines, H. Osborne, A. R. Moody, J. W. Barger, W. W. Curtis.

The following telegram from Prof. Whelpley, Editor of Meyer Bros.' Druggist, was read :

ST. LOUIS, May 17, 1898.

P. C. Candidus, Sec'ty Ala. Pharmaceutical Association :

The Meyer Bros.' Druggist sends greeting to the Alabama Pharmacists in convention assembled, wishing them a pleasant and profitable meeting. May your State be well represented at Baltimore, August 29.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Editor.

This telegram was received and the secretary instructed to thank Dr. Whelpley for his kind wishes.

Communications from Messrs. M. F. Tucker, of Mobile, W. F. Dent, Montgomery, and Jas. W. Milner, of Florence, were read, expressing their regrets at not being able to attend.

Several communications were received in regard to stamping proprietary medicines according to the proposed law. The secretary was instructed to wire our senators to oppose the law requiring the stock in retailers' hands to be stamped more than one cent on the dollar.

Mr. T. E. Mitchell, of New Orleans, resigned his membership, being unable to attend the meetings.

A communication from the section of Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association in regard to education and legislation was received. The association did not act upon it.

The committee on the president's address reported.

TUSCALOOSA, May 17, 1898.

We, your committee appointed to report the president's address, beg leave to submit the following, viz :

We most cordially commend the entire document for its combination of practical advice and recommendations and its concise and elegant diction, and we further specially approve the idea of having a uniform pharmacy law, applicable alike to all the States, thereby obviating the present

nuisance of frequent examinations before different State boards by persons wishing to change their business from one State to another.

S. P. WATSON,
A. R. MOODY,
F. E. NABERS.

On motion, report received and committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Geo. W. Bains it was resolved that the Norton balance, referred to in last year's proceedings, has been satisfactorily settled and Mr. Norton's explanation accepted.

Dr. Louis Edelman read a paper:

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association :

I am not here as a representative of any medical association, but to express my personal opinion and observation in Europe and America as to the relationship that should exist, and as it does exist, between the physician and pharmacist.

Every physician and pharmacist should voice the sentiment of a closer relationship between them. It is necessary for the welfare of science and humanity. For the last few years a close line of demarcation has been drawn, and the physician and pharmacist are drifting apart farther and farther. In time you will not be able to recognize the difference existing between the physician and pharmacist. The pharmacist will wear the title of Doctor of Medicine and the physician will wear the title of Doctor of Pharmacy.

There was a time when microscopy was in its infancy, when bacteriology was unknown, and X-rays were never dreamed of; when the whole stock of medical knowledge apprehended by any ordinary practitioner was narcotics, laxatives, astringents, and anti-febrin; when calomel and quinine were the curative powers of all diseases that human flesh was heir to. Then the pharmacist was not needed. But to-day, when medical science has nearly reached its pinnacle, striding and keep-

ing pace with all other sciences, marching onward and forward, gaining admittance to the most mysterious chambers of therapeutics and laying bare the most sacred parts of the human body for inspection. The time has come when we can diagnose the germ of malarial and typhoid fever. We can count the corpuscles of the blood and know the physiological and pathological action of each drug. By the aid of the ophthalmoscope we can not only diagnose the errors of refraction, but we can discover the condition of the human system, and what part is most afflicted. The wonderful discovery of the X-rays, antitoxine for diphtheria, and serum for tetanus. Now comes the great savant, Dr. Shank, with his researches in embryology and his discovery of a process by which to change the sex in the mother's womb.

What would a general on the battlefield do without an army? Or an admiral without seamen? In a relative position would the physician be without the pharmacist? It is the physician that plans the battle and it is left for the pharmacist to execute it. What is the cause that compels the physician to dispense his own medicine and for the pharmacist to do counter prescribing? It is neither the fault of the one nor of the other. The greatest enemy of both is the patent medicine vender.

A youth with his ideal dreams of gaining the title of Doctor of Medicine is compelled to struggle for years, spending his best time in dissecting cadavers and endangering his life in the chemical laboratory. Some for three, some for four years, are forced to go through a mental and physical strain in order to gain their degree. At last, when the happy time arrives and his diploma is handed to him, another barrier stands before him. He must undergo a State board examination before he is allowed to prescribe or give advice.

The patent medicine man, who has neither seen a medical college nor passed a State examination, can enter the field through its posters and journals, enticing the people to buy his wares, having promised them the most miraculous cures. The public will swallow as a whole all they read, and especially when they read testimonials coming from the pen of such a divine gentleman as Dr. Talmage, who is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. Some time ago Dr. Talmage gave a whole page of matter to the New York Journal (with his picture) stating that Dr. Miles' remedy cured him of heart disease. I do not blame the pharmacist for counter prescribing when a person comes to his store and asks him for a certain patent

medicine, wishing to know of the druggist if this certain patent medicine will cure a certain disease. An honest pharmacist should say, "I do not know its contents, but I can give you something whose contents I do know, and which may do you some good."

Self preservation is the first law of nature. The physician who hears of counter-prescribing thinks to himself: "How can I trust a pharmacist who knows nothing of pathology, and who violates the law of the state?" The druggists, in self-defense, and in order to make a living, converts his pharmacy into a grocery and paint store, and some, I am sorry to say, into a grog shop. Another cause of separation between the pharmacist and physician is, the refined quack, the manufacturer of so called proprietary medicines. To look over the medical formulas and read the Turko-Russian names, will make any ordinary mortal's head swim.

The "*I-n*" has had particular luck in its usage of proprietary medicine. For the cure of the nose, it is "Nose-lin"; for the face, "Facelin"; for the head, "Headlin"; and for the liver, "Liverin". One man will take *acidi carbolicum*, *acidi boracicum*, *acidi thymicum*, and the great mysterious name in the pharmacy, *aqueae distelatum*, and call it *Listern*; another will call it *Pauestern*, another *Thymolin*; another will add a prefix, suffix, adjective, or participle, and a new remedy will be added to the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. It is impossible for me, in so short a time, to enumerate all the patent medicines thrust upon druggists through the influence of the physician. Manufacturers of such medicines will send out travelling agents through the country to interview the physicians and tell them all about the most miraculous cures they have performed. With all their power they will try to induce the physician to influence the druggist to buy their medicine. If the physician would only take the trouble to look over the dead stock on the druggists' shelves, he would exclaim in the words of the melancholy Dane, "Alas, poor Yorick!"

What shall the pharmacist do with all the long names which would perhaps be useful for a Philologist in making a new dictionary? But a pharmacist is only a poor mortal who would rather get rid of the long and fancy names for the short and useful dollar. Another cause which has done great evil in our family is the ready-made tablets which suit all occasions. "What is the use to worry and write prescriptions", says the tablet man to the physician, "when we lay before you the ready-made cure for every disease

which human flesh is heir to? We have anticonstipation, antineuralgia, antirheumatic, and all the anti's your heart may desire. The tablets make the physician neglectful of his studies, and in time he will forget to prescribe altogether. The greatest danger to the pharmacist is the cut-rate drug store. They are not only a danger to the pharmacist, but a menace to the public. To remedy all these ailments, I would suggest that the Pharmaceutical Association of the state should meet with the Medical Association, and formulate a plan by which to stop counter-prescribing, and to drive out the patent medicine quacks from the field. To do this, the physician and pharmacist must combine, and hand in hand they must march on to the battlefield until they have reached victory.

On motion adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD SESSION.

President Bingham called the meeting to order at the appointed time.

The following applicants were elected members of the association: Geo. W. Harrison, Eutaw, Wm. W. Curtis, New York and Lee Nix, Dothan.

A communication from the committee on Monument Pelletier Caventou was received, asking this association or members to contribute to its erection. On motion received and filed.

Prof. Miller, on behalf of the committee on adulteration, reported.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS.

The following substances were examined:

Powdered Opium—Of nine samples only three fell below U. S. P. requirements for morphine. Percentages of morphine found were as follows: 10.74%, 12.95%, 13.97%, 15.01%, 13.16%, 14.06%, 15.00%, 11.87%, 14.39%.

Moist Opiums—Three samples were assayed with the following results: 12.55%, 8.17% and 12.45% morphine.

Ext. of Opium—Three samples were assayed. One of these assayed only 6% morphine, one 13.89%, and the third was practically up to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia.

Tincture of Opium—Of three samples one was up to the requirements, yielding 1.35 grams crystallized morphine in 100 C. C. of tinct. The other two yielded respectively 1.04 and 1.05 grams crystallized morphine to 100 C. C. tinct. The last two tinctures were prepared from moist opium instead of powdered opium as required by the Pharmacopœia. We might expect tinctures prepared from moist opium to yield as low as .9 grams crystallized morphine in 100 C. C.

Syrup of Ferrous Iodide—Three samples assayed 8.7, 9.4, 9.8% ferrous iodide instead of 10% as required by the Pharmacopœia. The first sample contained so much free iodine as to render the sample objectionable. Syrup of ferrous iodide in this condition can easily be restored by placing it in the direct sunlight for a few days.

Tincture of Iodine—Eight samples were examined, yielding:

6.27 grams iodine in each 100 C. C. of tinct.						
4.21	"	"	"	"	"	"
6.05	"	"	"	"	"	"
6.21	"	"	"	"	"	"
5.87	"	"	"	"	"	"
6.03	"	"	"	"	"	"
4.00	"	"	"	"	"	"
6.88	"	"	"	"	"	"

As will be seen, none of these fulfill the requirements of 7 grams iodine in 100 C. C. of tincture. On standing, tincture of iodine undergoes a change, the iodine reacting with the alcohol, one of the products being H. I. For this reason tincture of iodine should be made in such small quantities that it will be used in a short time. Owing to a lack of time only free iodine was estimated in these samples, so they may possibly have been all right when first made. One thing, however, is sure, two of these were originally far below the iodine contents, or else have been made for some time.

Potassium Bitartrate—Of six samples examined two were perfectly pure, assaying practically 100%. The other

four yielded 99.66%, 99.68%, 98.9%, 97.3%. The last and poorest sample was obtained from a grocer.

Tartaric Acid—Four samples were tested quantitatively, yielding 99.22%, 97.54%, 97.55%, 99.3%.

Citric Acid—Three samples yielded 98.09%, 99.07%, 99.1%.

Syrup of Hydriodic Acid—Of three samples, two answered all the requirements of the Pharmacopœia. One was slightly deficient in H. I. and exceeded the pale straw color permitted by the N. S. P.

Acetic Acid—Of three samples one was up to the requirements, the other two assayed 30.01% and 29.96% absolute acetic acid, though both were labeled N. S. P. The acid assaying 29.96% was very highly clouded, so much so as to warrant returning it to the wholesale dealer.

Ammonia Water—Three samples were examined. One of these was labelled 28% but assayed only 15.65% ammonia. This sample was highly colored. Of the other two one was quite pure and of official strength, but the third assayed only 17.5% ammonia.

Potassium Cyanide—Three samples assayed respectively 66.5%, 80.1% and 89.7%.

Potassa—Two samples examined, each of which assayed practically 90% absolute K. O. H.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Three samples were examined. All three were marked chemically pure and were guaranteed free from chlorides and sulphates. Neither chlorides nor sulphates were found.

Lard Oil—Three samples were examined. Two were all right but the third was largely petroleum oil.

E. R. MILLER,
B. B. ROSS,
AMZI GODDEN,

Committee on Adulterations.

A long discussion was had on the paper bringing forth valuable points.

On motion the report was received and ordered printed.

A communication from the German Apothecaries' Association in regard to the Mercks having established a retail pharmacy and soliciting trade from physicians. On motion referred to McVay and Elam.

Members appointed by the president to the Pure Food and Drug convention made no report.

The committee on the Age-Herald starting the cutting on drugs through a drug house in Birmingham, reported, but the report was not received. On motion it was left to the druggists of Birmingham and anything they did in this matter would be satisfactory to this association.

The report of the committee was :

We, your committee appointed to report on the cutting of prices recently inaugurated in Birmingham, find that said cutting was started through the influence of the Age-Herald, a daily paper of that city, for the avowed purpose of forcing the druggists of that city to advertise in said paper. Now, we condemn the action of said paper and request all druggists in the State to use their influence to correct this paper's bad influence, and hope the Birmingham druggists will soon have regular prices restored

FRANK E. NABERS,
G. W. BAINS,
G. V. McVAY.

The above resolution, as was stated above, was not received, but was left for the Birmingham druggists to act. They did act and asked the secretary to insert the resolution.

A committee was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions of thanks to the druggists and citizens of Tuscaloosa for their hospitality, etc.

Birmingham, Mobile and Florence invited the association to meet there next year. Birmingham was selected, and Mr. McVay was elected local secretary.

The committee appointed on the communication of the German Apothecarie's communication in regard to Merck's Pharmacy, reported :

Be it resolved by the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association in session at Tuscaloosa, on the 18th day of May, 1898,

That, we condemn the methods pursued by the Merck Pharmacy of New York in their manner of opening and conducting their so-called Model Pharmacy, as their meth-

ods have in many instances been in direct competition to legitimate retail trade throughout the country. On motion adopted.

REPORT OF BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The board of pharmacy begs leave to report that they have registered since our last meeting:

By Examination...	23
By M. D. Certificate.....	6
By New Law.....	27
Failures.....	8

Making to date 836 registered in state.

That the expenses of the board amounts to about eighty-five dollars per year and they leave a balance on hand of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

That the grand jury in Florence, Ala., indicted two Cromwells for violation of the law and they were tried and found guilty and were fined twenty-five dollars each with costs.

The committee on thanks, etc., reported as follows:

Resolved, That this association tender its thanks to the Tuscaloosa druggists, particularly our worthy President, to the Asylums, to the University of Alabama, and other public institutions which have so courteously entertained us, and that we will always cherish pleasant recollections of our second meeting in the classic city.

S. P. WATSON, Chairman.

This was adopted by a rising vote.

No further business appearing, this association adjourned to meet in the city of Birmingham, the Third Tuesday of May, 1899.

PHILIP C. CANDIDUS, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.

Another milestone in the age of our association has passed, and we can look upon our work with pride. Through its influence much good has been done to the druggists of the State, and much more to the suffering medicine consuming public. Education is to the druggist what polishing is to the diamond. Education improves even the moral character of the druggist; he strives to supply the sick with the *best* medicines, and not substitute inferior articles. The association has not grown as rapidly as it should, but it embraces many earnest workers in its ranks and the future looks bright.

The meeting at Tuscaloosa, in point of numbers, was as good as we could expect owing to the difficulty of getting there and the terrible dull times all over the State. Small towns are not suitable to our meetings. Cities like Mobile, Montgomery and Birmingham ought to be the meeting places. Birmingham is selected for next year and I hope the druggists of the State will turn out in goodly numbers. It is accessible, affords the visitor many attractions in coal mines, foundries, and everything that makes a great place.

Tuscaloosa treated us well. We visited the insane asylum and would have visited the chemical laboratory of the University of the State, but time was wanting, and the water of Tuscaloosa being river water had a bad influence on the members. The nice excursion on the river and through the celebrated *locks*, and the refreshments the ladies served out were much enjoyed. Druggists of Alabama remember the *Maine*, and next year charge Birmingham on the *plain*.

PHILIP C. CANDIDUS.

APPENDIX.

THE PHARMACIST IN FRANCE.

Perhaps in no other country in the world is pharmacy as well regulated as in France. Certainly in comparison with the French, both English and American pharmacy would suffer. Though free from many of the petty governmental restrictions imposed upon our German confrere, the French pharmacist is by no means allowed to enter the pharmaceutical ranks when and how he pleases. One of the very first requirements is an educational one. With true republican spirit France not only requires but provides liberally for the general and technical education of her pharmacists.

There are at present in France and her colonies twenty-three schools of pharmacy, three of which are styled "superior schools" or colleges. The course of study in these three is practically the same, but the school at Paris has the largest enrollment of any pharmaceutical school, not only in France, but in the world. In 1896 this was a part of the University of Paris

The buildings of this school are situated near the Gardens of the Luxembourg, one of the most beautiful parks of Paris. The principal building of the group is in the form of a rectangle, flanked by two return wings, forming a "court of honor." In this court are statues of Vauquelin and Parmentier. The architecture of the building is characterized by elegant simplicity of detail and harmonious proportions. The laboratories are in no way superior to similar laboratories in the best of our own universities. The scientific collections are quite complete; the one which most interested me being that of *materia medica*. All the drugs are arranged in groups, those furnished by one country being placed together. The drugs, contained in shallow glass dishes, are placed in cases somewhat like our counter showcases; so while they cannot be handled, they can be studied at close range.

In connection with the school is a botanical garden containing all the indigenous plants used in pharmacy.

There is also a hot-house in which are cultivated many of the foreign medicinal plants.

The library is all that any chemist or pharmacist could wish, containing about 30,000 volumes and all the most important periodicals, both French and foreign.

Up to the present time, there have been in France, two classes of pharmacists—those of the first, and those of the second-class. To become either, the young man must serve an apprenticeship of three years, after which he must complete, satisfactorily, a three year course of study in an approved school of pharmacy.

To begin the "stage", as his three years of apprenticeship is called, he must register himself as a student within fifteen days after entering the pharmacy. If in Paris, this registration is made at the school of Pharmacy of Paris; if he live in one of the departments, he registers at the office of Justice of the Peace of the canton in which he resides.

Before he makes his first registration he must be at least sixteen years of age; in case he wishes to obtain a diploma of the first-class he must present a diploma showing he holds the degree of bachelor of letters, or of science. If he is seeking a diploma of the second-class, he must either have obtained a bachelor's degree, or pass an examination in chemistry, physics and natural history. But in no case can he register until he shows a certificate from the proprietor of the pharmacy which he has entered as an apprentice, stating that he has begun his work. His registration must be renewed every year, and in case he changes from one pharmacy to another, he must obtain the proprietor's signature for every such change made. Any time not regularly proved by registration is considered null.

Having completed his apprenticeship according to law, the student goes to the school he wishes to attend, and presents himself before a special committee for the "examination de validation", or entrance examination.

This committee meets twice a year, and no candidate can present himself for examination before two committees for the same session. All candidates for this examination must deposit with the secretary of the school a request to be registered, and this request must be accompanied by the following documents:

1. Certificate of birth, stamped according to law.
 2. If the candidate is a minor, the consent of his father or guardian, stamped according to law.
 3. If of the first class, a diploma of bachelor's degree.
- If of the second class, a certificate of studies.

4. A certificate of good character and habits.
5. Abstracts of registration proving the completion of three years of apprenticeship.

The "examination de validation" comprises the following tests:

1. Preparation of any chemical or galenical medicinal compound described in the codex. Four hours is given for this test.
2. Compounding a prescription.
3. Recognition of thirty plants or parts of plants used in medicine, and ten compound substances.
4. Questions on the various pharmaceutical operations.

A half hour is allowed for each of these last three tests. The candidate is required to recognize at least twenty of the simple plant drugs, giving French and Latin names, and names of natural families. Of the compound substances he must recognize at least five. Thus it will be seen that the French student *begins* his college work where many American students finish theirs.

Before beginning his studies in the school of pharmacy the candidate must deposit with the secretary:

1. His certificate of birth.
2. Certificate of having passed his entrance examinations.
3. Diploma of Bachelor of Science or Letters, or, if second class, certificate of studies.
4. If a minor, the consent of parent or guardian authorizing him to pursue pharmaceutical studies.
5. Certificate of re-vaccination, done under control of the school of pharmacy.
6. Certificate of good character and habits.

After matriculation, the student must be registered four times each year, or twelve times during the course of the three years, and these registrations must be made in person, and not by correspondence or by proxy.

The fees amount to 57f. 50c. for each tri-mester, or about \$35.00 a year. According to law however, one-tenth of the students in each school of pharmacy may be excused from payment of a part of the fees.

The course of studies for the three years is as follows:

First Year. Organic and inorganic chemistry, physics, cryptogamy, mineralogy, hydrology and general botany.

Second Year. Materia medica, chemistry, organic and inorganic, pharmaceutical chemistry, botany, toxicology and analytical chemistry.

Third Year. Zoology, materia medica, galenical pharmacy and analytical chemistry.

Practical laboratory work is required throughout the entire term.

1. Physico-chemical sciences, and their application to pharmacy. Chemical analysis, physics, chemistry and toxicology.

2. Natural sciences and their application to pharmacy. micrography, botany, zoology, mineralogy and hydrology.

3. (1st part) Pharmaceutical sciences, properly so called. Testing the composition of a medicament. Recognition of medicaments simple and compound. Chemical and galenical pharmacy, materia medica. (2d part) Preparation of eight chemical or galenical medicaments. Questions upon these preparations. Four days are given for this latter part of the examination. In its place, however, may be substituted, at the option of the student, a thesis containing a report of personal researches.

Fees for these three examinations are as follows:

For first class \$24.00 for each of the first two; and for the third, including diploma, \$68.00, making \$116.00 in all.

For second class the fees are \$6.00 less for each of the first two, or \$104.00 in all.

The diploma is granted only to candidates who have completed their twenty-fifth year, and satisfactorily fulfilled all requirements.

A "superior diploma," corresponding to Doctor of Science, is granted to pharmacists who hold the degree of Master of Sciences, and who present an original thesis on some scientific subject.

Pharmacists not holding a Master's Degree can obtain this diploma by taking an extra year's work before presenting a thesis. Pharmacists holding this higher degree are eligible for positions as professors or assistant professors in pharmaceutical or medical schools and colleges.

In addition to the work of the pharmacist in France, the herborists form a recognized profession, regulated by law.

This profession, or trade, can be followed by any persons, men or women, provided with legal certificate issued by the schools of pharmacy.

The herborists have, under the law, the right to retail non-poisonous, indigineous, medicinal plants or parts of plants, either fresh or dry. The resins, gums, etc., being natural products of plants, are included among the things which they can lawfully handle. Their prerogatives never exceed this, however; the sale of foreign plants, simple

drugs and compound medicaments is exclusively reserved to the pharmacist.

There are two classes of herborists, as of pharmacists; the first having the right to carry on their trade anywhere in France, the second limited to the department in which they were entered. The college of pharmacy offers no course of instruction to candidates for the trade of herborist, but they may be admitted to take the course in botany, and the botanical gardens are open to them for two hours once a week.

Candidates for first class herborists are given a preliminary examination at the school of pharmacy, in the following studies:

1. Reading.
2. Orthography. (This examination consists of a dictation of some twentylines of text, the greatest number of errors in spelling being limited to five).
3. Two problems involving the four fundamental operations of arithmetic.
4. A simple test on the metric system.

Their final examination consists of the recognition of medicinal plants; proper methods of gathering, drying and preserving them; together with simple questions upon the nature and character of the plants.

Herborists of the second class undergo no preliminary examination, and are required to submit only to the examination upon plants. No candidates of either class are allowed to present themselves for examination until they are twenty-one years of age.

And now a few words regarding the law regulating the practice of the profession in France.

The pharmacist must always be the proprietor of his establishment and its accessories, and both he and his assistant must hold diplomas.

It is permitted to them, as to other merchants, to carry several lines of commerce, but it is unlawful to sell in their pharmacy anything but drugs. Hence the pharmacist who wishes to add other classes of goods must open a separate store for them, instead of carrying them as "side lines" as we do in America.

A pharmacist is legally permitted to have but one pharmacy in operation at one time. If he has two, the one must be closed while the other is open. He is not even allowed to open a second under direction of his son, a student of pharmacy; as the law considers him incapable of exercising proper care over more than one at a time.

In the interests of public order, and for the protection

of individuals, pharmacists, like physicians, are forbidden to disclose the secrets which their profession may reveal to them, under penalty of imprisonment for six months and fine of from twenty to one hundred dollars.

The law regarding care of poisonous drugs are as follows: "Poisonous substances must always be kept by merchants, manufacturers and pharmacists in a safe and secure place, which must be locked." The tribunal of the Seine condemned to a fine of twenty dollars and expenses a pharmacist whose closet containing poisons was found by the inspector unlocked. Inspectors, by the way, there as elsewhere, vary greatly in the manner in which they perform their duties; some rigidly examining, others giving a merely nominal inspection. An amusing instance of the care which they sometimes feel called upon to exercise occurred in Alsace, where soon after annexation a worthy pharmacist was visited by the French inspector. All went well until finally a close examination of the cellar revealed a bottle containing about 50 grammes of phosphorus. Great was the shock to the inspector who could not calmly consider such a condition of things, and ordered the flask to be immediately inclosed in a metal case. This was done.

At the next inspection a new official came upon the scene and required an explanation of the mysterious metal case. What was his horror when he perceived inside, the flask of water in which still remained the phosphorus. It would never do to leave it in this condition, and he decided public safety demanded that the case be attached to the wall by a little chain. To this demand the pharmacist meekly submitted.

A few years later a new inspector feared the chain might become broken, and required a closet to be built, with lock and key, in which this dangerous flask and case might be with safety kept. This in turn was done, when the poor pharmacist found that this morsel of phosphorus had cost him over thirty francs. Gladly would he have forever sent it to that sulphurous region best suited to it, and where it would have only "added fuel to the flames," but he was obliged to keep it in stock, as the pharmacopœia required it.

An infringement upon the prerogatives of a physician is rigidly forbidden. A pharmacist of Harfleur was solicited by parents to prescribe an emetic for their child very ill with the croup, as the doctor could not be found. The pharmacist prescribed and doubtless saved the child's life, a fact accepted in the trial; yet he was nevertheless condemned and fined, the argument that there was but one physician in the place being rejected.

Pharmacists are required to compound prescriptions without change or modification.

It is absolutely forbidden to substitute one drug for another, or to modify in any manner either the nature or the proportions of the elements which compose the medicine. If, however, they are called upon to fill a prescription which they consider a dangerous one, they may either refer it immediately to the physician prescribing it, or refuse to put it up. In case, however, that a pharmacist fills such a prescription the doctor alone is responsible, if his directions have been exactly carried out.

The law distinctly forbids the pharmacist to sell, offer to sell, or even advertise secret remedies. Such remedies must first be submitted to an official for examination. Should they prove worthy the examiner fixes a price at which the preparation must be sold, thus protecting the public from imposition either in the remedy or in the price charged for it.

Should the new law recommended by the commission go into effect, it will allow pharmacists to make and sell their own specialties; but as the label on each bottle must bear the full formula of the enclosed preparation, these could scarcely fall under the head of "secret remedies."

ITEMS.

Remember the association will meet next year in the Industrial centre of Alabama. Prepare to go.

Remember that the American Pharmaceutical Association will meet on the 29th August (next) in Baltimore, Md.

Remember the 29th of August is not far off and the entertainment of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be grand—If you have a wife take her by all means—she will be well entertained.

Remember also if you should change your location notify the Secretary.

MEMBERS PRESENT

AT THE

Seventeenth Annual Meeting, Tuscaloosa.

PHILIP C. CANDIDUS,
W. W. CURTIS,
L. D. LUCIUS,
S. P. WATSON,
E. E. ELAM,
W. A. COLLIER,
MRS. G. W. RAINS,
H. E. BAKER,
ED. NIX,
EMERSON R. MILLER,

A. R. MOODY,
J. G. DUNN,
T. C. BAILEY,
F. E. NABERS,
E. P. GALT,
W. E. BINGHAM,
G. W. RAINS,
D. W. CRAWFORD,
ARCHIE R. WILLIAMS,
GEO. W. HARRISON, JR.

CODE OF ETHICS.

The members of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association considering it necessary that some mutual understanding should exist in regard to the moral principles guiding them in their profession, hereby agree to the following Code of Ethics:

1. We accept the United States Pharmacopœia as our standard and guide for all official preparations, and recognize variance from its rules only in exceptional cases where sufficient authority has proved some other process more reliable to attain the same end. (This section is not intended to interfere with the dispensing of prescriptions or medicines ordered in accordance with foreign pharmacopœias.)

2. We discountenance all secret formulæ between physician and pharmacist, and consider it our duty to communicate such to each other when requested.

3. We distinctly repudiate the practice of allowing physicians a percentage, in any form, on their prescriptions or patronage as being derogatory to both professions.

4. We will endeavor, as far as possible, to refrain from compromising the professional reputation of any physician, and expect in return the same courtesy from him.

5. As the apothecary should be able to distinguish between good and bad drugs, in most cases, and as the substitution of a weak or inert drug for an active one, may negatively be productive of serious consequence, we hold that the sale of impure drugs or medicines, from motives of competition or desire of gain, when pure articles of the same kind may be obtained, is highly culpable, and it is the duty of every honest apothecary or druggist to expose all such fraudulent acts as may come to his knowledge.

6. The apothecary should be remunerated by the public for his knowledge and skill, and his charges should be regulated by the time consumed in preparation as well as by the value of the articles sold. Although local and other circumstances necessarily affect the rate of charges at different establishments, no apothecary should intentionally undersell his neighbors with a view to their injury.

7. Recognizing the value of alcohol as a therapeutic agent, and the propriety of its being dispensed as such by pharmacists, yet deploring the wide-spread evil resulting from its intemperate use in its hundred insidious forms, we condemn any attempt to make it a prominent feature of our business as unprofessional, and we denounce the loose practice of allowing it to be used on the premises in any shape as a beverage, as degrading; and we urge upon pharmacists the duty of exercising at all times a conscientious care in dispensing a drug liable to such dangerous abuse.

8. Members of this Association, when asked to do so, shall give each other, confidentially, any information in their possession affecting the character, habits, integrity or irregularities of any assistant or apprentice who may have applied for employment, or to whom they may have given letters of introduction or recommendation. Any member who shall divulge such confidential communication to the detriment or annoyance of the member giving it, shall, upon proof thereof, be no longer entitled to the courtesies due a member, and his name may be stricken from the roll.

8. Believing that some means should be adopted to enforce the provisions of this Code, violations of the same may be reported at any annual meeting of the Association, when the accused may be heard in his own defense, when, if found guilty, he may be censured, suspended or expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Article 1. The President shall preside at all the meetings of the Association. In his absence or inability to preside, one of the Vice-Presidents, or in the absence of all, a President *pro tempore* shall perform the duties of President. In all balloting, and on all questions upon which the yeas and nays are taken, the President is required to vote ; in other cases he shall not vote unless the members be equally divided. He shall call a special meeting whenever requested by five members, and present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association.

Art. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the Association, a list of the names, residences, and the date of entrance of each member, and be the custodian of all papers and reports read. He shall conduct all correspondence of the Association and notify each member of its meetings.

Art. 3. The Local Secretary shall aid the secretary in the performance of his duties, and in his absence shall act in his stead, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the Secretary.

Art. 4. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; collect all money due the Association, pay all bills when countersigned by the President, issue the certificates of membership, render a full report of each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury when called upon.

Art. 5. The Executive Committee shall take into consideration and report without delay on all matters of business, and on all propositions for membership, and audit all bills against the Association; and in the interim they, with the President, shall have power to elect applicants for membership.

CHAPTER II.—OF MEMBERSHIP.

Article 1. Every pharmacist and druggist of good, moral and professional standing, whether in business on his own account, retired from business, or employed by another, and those teachers of phar-

macy, chemistry and botany, who may be especially interested in pharmacy and materia medica, are eligible for membership.

Art. 2. Propositions for membership shall be made to the Executive Committee in writing, with the endorsement of two members of the Association in good standing, and the vote of two-thirds of the members present at any session shall be required for election.

Art. 3. No person shall be considered a member of this Association until he has signed the Constitution and By-Laws and paid an initiation fee of \$1 and the annual contribution for the current year.

Art. 4. Every member shall pay in advance \$1 to the Treasurer as his yearly dues, and any member who is in arrears two years' dues, forfeits his membership and can only become a member again by making application in the usual form under by-law governing new members.

Art. 5. Resignation of membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary, but no resignation shall be accepted from any one who is in arrears to the treasury, and until he has surrendered his certificate of membership.

Art. 6. The Association shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of all its members present at a regular meeting, to expel a member.

CHAPTER III.—OF MEETINGS.

Article 1. The regular meeting shall be held at such a place and time as shall be previously selected by a vote of the Association.

Art. 2. Eight members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 3. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling Roll.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Election of Members.
4. Report of Officers.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Reading Communications.
7. Reports of Committees.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Adjournment.

CHAPTER IV.—RULES OF ORDER.

Article 1. The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, appeals may be taken, if required, by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

Art. 2. When a question is regularly before the meeting, and is under discussion, no motion shall be entertained except to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely, which several motions have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. A motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate.

Art. 3. No member shall speak twice upon the same subject except by permission, until every member wishing to speak has spoken.

Art. 4. On the call of any two members the yeas and nays shall be ordered, when every member shall vote unless excused by a majority of those present, and the names and manner of voting shall be entered on the minutes.

CHAPTER V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Article 1. In all such points of order as are not noticed in these By-Laws, the Association shall be governed by the established usages in all assemblies governed by parliamentary rules.

Art. 2. Every proposition to alter or amend these By-Laws shall be submitted in writing, and may be balloted for at any subsequent session, when upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the By-Laws.

Art. 3. No one or more of these By-Laws shall be suspended.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called the "*Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.*"

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to unite the reputable druggists and pharmacists of the State, and to establish fraternal feeling and co-operation among its members; to improve the science and art of pharmacy, to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicine to regularly educated druggists and apothecaries.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall consist of active and honorary members, and hold its meetings annually.

ARTICLE IV.

The Association shall have the following officers: A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, also an Executive Committee, consisting of three members; all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until an election of successors.

ARTICLE V.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and may be balloted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

DECLARATION FOR INCORPORATION UNDER THE
STATUTES OF ALABAMA.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare our intention and make this our application for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Alabama, to be known as the "ALABAMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to unite the reputable druggists and pharmacists of the State, and to establish fraternal feeling and co-operation among its members; to improve the science and art of pharmacy; to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicine to regularly educated druggists and apothecaries.

ARTICLE III.

The Association shall consist of active and honorary members and hold its meetings annually.

ARTICLE IV.

The Association shall have the following officers: A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary and a Treasurer; who shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until an election of successors.

ARTICLE V.

The place or places where the business of the Association is to be transacted will be wherever its annual meetings shall be held, but at all times within the limits of the State of Alabama.

ARTICLE VI.

The names and residences of the officers of the corporation chosen for the first year ending May 9th, 1892, under a constitution already existing are as follows;

President—Philip C. Candidus, Mobile.

First Vice-President—J. I. Davis, Birmingham.

Second Vice-President—C. Stollenwerck, Greensboro.

Treasurer—Y. P. Newman, Birmingham.

Secretary—S. W. Gillespie, Birmingham.

Local Secretary—Chas. A. Mohr, Mobile.

Executive Committee—J. W. Hughes, Birmingham; A. L. Stollenwerck, Birmingham; L. T. Bradfield, Uniontown.

ALABAMA PHARMACY LAW

AS AMENDED.

No. 639.

AN ACT

H. 461.

To amend sections one and two of an act entitled an act to amend sections one, two and eleven of an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons in towns and cities of more than one thousand inhabitants, in the State of Alabama, approved Feb. 25, 1889; and to amend sections four, six, eight and nine of an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy, and the sale of poisons in cities and towns of more than one thousand inhabitants, in the State of Alabama, approved Feb. 28, 1887.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama that section one of an act entitled an act to amend sections one, two and eleven of an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in towns and cities of more than one thousand inhabitants, in the State of Alabama, approved Feb. 25, 1889, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person not a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this act, to conduct any pharmacy, drug store, apothecary shop or store located in any village, town or city in the State of Alabama of more than five hundred inhabitants, or within two miles of any incorporated city or town of more than five hundred inhabitants, for the purpose of retailing, compounding or dispensing medicines or poisons for medical use, except as hereinafter

provided. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That to amend sections 1, 2 and 11 of an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in towns and cities of more than one thousand inhabitants in the State of Alabama, approved Feb. 25, 1889, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any store or pharmacy in any village, town or city in the State of Alabama of more than five hundred inhabitants, or within two miles of any incorporated city or town of more than five hundred inhabitants, to allow any person except a registered pharmacist to compound or dispense the prescriptions of physicians, or to retail or dispense poisons for medical use, except as an aid to and under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That section four of an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in cities and towns of more than one thousand inhabitants in the State of Alabama, approved Feb. 23, 1887, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the board of pharmacy shall register in a suitable book the names and places of residence of all persons to whom they issue certificates and dates thereof. It shall be the duty of said board of pharmacy to register without examination, as registered pharmacists, all pharmacists and druggists who are engaged in business in the State of Alabama at the passage of this act, as owners or principals of stores, or pharmacist in any village, town or city of more than five hundred inhabitants for selling, at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medical use, or for compounding or dispensing physicians' prescrip-

tions, and all assistant pharmacists eighteen years of age, engaged in said stores or pharmacies in any village, town or city of more than five hundred inhabitants in the State of Alabama at the passage of this act, and who have been engaged as such in some store or pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions were compounded and dispensed. Provided, however, that in case of failure or neglect on the part of any person or persons to apply for registration within sixty days after they have been notified by said board of pharmacy, for the State of Alabama, they shall undergo an examination as provided for in section five of this act, as follows :

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the said board of pharmacy shall upon application, and at such time and place, and in such manner, as they may determine either by a schedule of questions to be answered and subscribed to under oath, or orally examine each and every person who shall desire to conduct the business of selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions as pharmacists, and if a majority of said board shall be satisfied that said person is competent and fully qualified to conduct said business of compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or to compound or dispense physicians' prescriptions, they shall enter the name of such person as a registered pharmacist in a book provided for in section four of this act; and that all graduates of colleges of pharmacy that require a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than four years before granting a diploma, shall be entitled to have their names registered by said board without examination; Provided, however, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any physician who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery under the laws of this State, from registering as a pharmacist or druggist, without examination; Provided, that any person or persons not a pharmacist or druggist, may open and conduct a store if he or they keep constantly in their employ a registered pharmacist or druggist; but shall not himself or themselves sell or dispense drugs or medicines except proprietary and patent medicines in original packages.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That section 6 of an act enti-

tled an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in cities and towns of more than one thousand inhabitants in the State of Alabama, approved February 28, 1887, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 6. Be it further enacted, That the board of pharmacy shall be entitled to demand and receive of each person whom they register and furnish a certificate as a registered pharmacist without examination, the sum of \$3, and for each and every person they examine orally, or where answers to a schedule of questions are returned subscribed to under oath, the sum of \$5, which shall be in full for all services; and in case the examination of said person shall prove defective and unsatisfactory and his name not be registered, he shall be permitted to present himself for examination within any period not exceeding twelve months thereafter, and no charge shall be made for such examination.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That section 8 of an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in cities and towns of more than one thousand inhabitants in the State of Alabama, approved February 28, 1887, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 8. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person from and after the passage of this act to retail any poisons enumerated below: Arsenic and any of its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white and red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnia and all other poisonous vegetables, alkaloids and their salts, and the essential oil almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce; aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, veratrum, digitalis and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic and oxalic acids, without labeling the box, vessel or paper in which the said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and place of business of the seller, nor shall it be lawful for any person to deliver or sell any poison enumerated above, unless upon due inquiry it is found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The pro-

visions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not usual quantities or doses upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine. Any violation of any of the provisions of this section shall make the principal of said store liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each and every offense. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to manufacturers making and selling at wholesale any of the above poisons, and provided, that each box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained shall be labelled with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and place of business of the seller.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That section 9 of an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy, and the sale of poisons in cities and towns of more than one thousand inhabitants in the State of Alabama, approved February 28, 1887, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 9. Be it further enacted, That any itinerant vendor of any drug, poison, ointment, or appliance of any kind, intended for treatment of any disease or injury, who shall by writing or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat disease or injury or deformity by any drug, nostrum or manipulation, or other expedient, shall pay a license of \$100 per annum to the State to be paid in the manner for obtaining public license, or according to the usual laws in force for that purpose. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined \$100 for each and every offense.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure registration for himself or for another, under this act, by making or causing to be made, false representations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100; and the name of the person so falsely registered shall be stricken from the register. Any person not a registered pharmacist as provided for in this act, who shall conduct a store, pharmacy or place for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines, or chemicals, for medical use, or for compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions, or who shall take, use or exhibit the title of registered pharmacist, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon

conviction thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100.

Section 10. This act shall not apply to physicians putting up their own prescriptions.

Section. 11. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every registered pharmacist to conspicuously post his certificate of registration in his place of business. Any person who shall fail to comply with all the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each calendar month during which he is delinquent.

Section 12. Be it further enacted, That every registered pharmacist, apothecary and owner of any store shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals or medicines he may sell or dispense, with the exception of those sold in original packages of the manufacturer, and also those known as proprietary, and should he knowingly intermingle and fraudulently adulterate, or cause to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals or medical preparations, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100, and in addition thereto his name shall be stricken from the register.

Section 13. All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be presented in the name of the State of Alabama in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the county wherein such offense is committed to present all persons violating the provisions of this act upon proper complaint being made.

Approved February 18, 1897.

Official:

J. K. JACKSON,

Secretary of State.

